

VOL. XXXIII, NO. 10,154.

## FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

**BUSINESS NO LONGER DISORDERED.**  
AN UNUSUAL BUT NOT VIOLENT STOCK MARKET—A RETURN OF CONFIDENCE AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE—WORDS OF CHEER FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Wall-st. was free from any sensational event yesterday, the excitement having entirely subsided. The stock market was irregular, with frequent fluctuations, weakness being the feature at the close. Interviews with leading merchants elicit the information that the aspect of the export trade is exceedingly promising. The officers of savings banks report an appreciable return of deposits, and manufacturers do not complain of any depression in trade.

## WALL-ST. AGAIN QUIET.

A SLIGHT DECLINE IN STOCKS CAUSES NO UNPLEASANT—RUMORS OF A DAY—THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD CHANGES.

Wall-st. was comparatively quiet yesterday, no event of special interest occurring to break the monotony of routine business. Prices dropped a trifle in the high figures which had ruled on the previous afternoon, but the decline engendered no special feeling of distress, for it was regarded as the natural result of a day of rapid advance. Financial Union opened at 100, fell off to 99, advanced to 99.50, and finally settled at 100. The Erie declined from 99 to 98, and closed at 98. The Lake Shore declined from 99 to 98, and closed at 98. The New York Central declined from 99 to 98, and closed at 98. The Erie declined from 99 to 98, and closed at 98. The Lake Shore declined from 99 to 98, and closed at 98. The New York Central declined from 99 to 98, and closed at 98.

There were several rumors in circulation regarding bankruptcy proceedings in which several prominent houses were involved, but except in one instance, noted below, they could not be verified. One of these rumors was to the effect that bankruptcy proceedings were to be instituted in the matter of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel for the estate, elicited the statement of no such proceedings had been begun or were contemplated. The periodical rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt intended to pay the Lake Shore loan today was revived, but Receiver Wesley of the Union Trust Company said that it was the first he had heard of the matter.

The event which attracted the most attention in the street was the announcement of the proposed reorganization of Jay Gould from active operations in the "street." By many this was not believed, on the ground that Mr. Gould was not deeply interested in his operations in the "street." Others, however, thought it highly probable. They reasoned that Mr. Gould, having made a fortune, and seeing the fate which had overtaken Commodore Vanderbilt, and indeed of every other speculator who remained in Wall-st., was determined to let well enough alone, and securing his surplus, proposed to retire and enjoy it. Again it was believed that he had lost a large portion of his fortune during the panic, and could not therefore operate on his usual magnificent scale. Still another theory was that having some pride in his operations, he was admonished by the failure of leaders of "the street" that he himself might encounter defeat in the "street." It was believed that the "retirement" was simply the basis for new and greater operations.

The changes in the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company have been the subject of discussion in railroad and financial circles. The present directors are S. M. Mills, C. W. Huntington, J. B. Norris, H. E. Cook, Charles J. Osborn, J. M. Eldridge, P. P. Shaw, A. Green, R. F. Johnston, John Terry, Jr., B. Williamson, G. P. Merriam, and W. A. Painter. Jay Gould having retired from the Presidency and direction, Mr. W. Scott, formerly Superintendent, is appointed President pro tem. J. R. Tandy is Treasurer; J. F. Cole, General Agent; Charles P. McFadden, General Agent; and George O. Waterman, Chief Accountant. The offices of the Company have been changed from Broad-st. to Long Branch. The removal was effected on Wednesday, all the movements being sudden and unexpected. The Company's steamers have been withdrawn from the route, and the New York and America are now running, while the Josse Hoy has been sent to Fall River or Newport for repairs. The Plymouth Rock, it is said, will also be taken east for overhauling.

In the United States District Court to-day, the bankruptcy case of William L. Scott, ex-Kent, Cox & Co. will come on for a motion to rescind the order of discharge, or a general denial will be put in and the case set for trial.

Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, brokers, have filed in the United States District Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, which alleges that they are "unable to pay all their debts," and that they are willing to surrender their property for the benefit of their creditors. As Judge Blatchford has not yet ordered a reference to a register in bankruptcy, and as the petition may be annulled before he does so, it is not, in the opinion of the bankruptcy clerk, proper to make it public. It has been ascertained, however, that, according to the petition, the debts of Converse & Co. amount to about \$75,000, that no one of them exceeds \$5,000, and that they are due to most instances, to private individuals. The case will be referred to a register next week.

## BUSINESS MEN CHEERFUL.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE UNIMPAIRED AND ON A SAFE FINANCIAL BASIS—BUSINESS STEADILY IMPROVING—EFFECT OF THE DEPRESSION ON THE FINANCIAL TRADE.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited a large number of the leading dry goods merchants to learn the effect produced on the trade by the Wall-st. disturbances, the present state of the trade, and its prospects. Among all the firms called upon, a most cheerful and hopeful state of affairs seemed to exist. The panic created a state of distrust, and there was in most instances a large falling off in trade for a month past, compared with the same time last year. This seemed more particularly to be the case with commission dealers, but the trade was on a firm and not an inflated basis, hence not so extensively affected by the panic as some other branches of business. The manufacturers and demand stock gamblers, the Fall business would have been better than that of any previous year. The latest panic had no perceptible effect, and orders and collections have been steadily on the increase for a week past. To this testimony there was but one dissenting voice. One gentleman, a commission dealer, said that there was no trade. The quietness of his store seemed to indicate that in his own case, at least, his opinion was correct. But in every other case there seemed to be an active business. The members of the firms said that though orders were small, remittances were coming in well, and everybody seemed to be trying to get out or keep out of debt. Country customers, accustomed to order by the case, were making smaller orders, only sufficient for their present wants and such as they were able to pay cash for; thus they were only making three or four small purchases, whereas they used to make one large one. Unless some unforeseen exigency should arise, there will probably be a good trade during the rest of the Fall months.

At A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Mr. Depew said that during the past few days there had been a steady increase in business; money was much plainer, orders were coming in freely, and the trade was in every way much better than it had been since the panic began. Receipts were not much behind what they were a year ago. Mr. Clavin of the firm of J. B. Clavin & Co. said that business had been much better than usual this year up to the 20th of September. During the past week, however, there had been an increase of orders and of collections, and more especially in the West, since the Chicago banks had untaken the currency there deposited. Business with the South was still dull, being pointed by the fever more than anything else. Collections were only three or four per cent less than last year. Everything seemed encouraging; the trade was solvent and working on a firm basis.

Charles Stewart & Co., commission dealers, thought that though trade for the past month had been somewhat less than for the same time last year, there had been an encouraging increase within the last few days, and there was a prospect for a good Fall trade yet. Collections were coming in well; men said it was hard for them to get money to pay; yet they did pay, and everybody seemed to be trying to get out of debt. Money was much plainer in Chicago and Cincinnati, but business in exports was never better and our

account of the banks having unlocked the large amounts held in deposit.

Mr. A. G. Paine, of Paine, Gordon & Nowell, said that the whole branch of the dry goods business was on a perfectly sound basis, and was so when the panic came on, so that it was not materially affected by it. He believed that the whole trade had never been in so sound a condition for ten years as it was at the present day. Trade was increasing, and was not below that of a year ago. He had sold more goods yesterday than on any preceding day during the last month, and during the last sixteen days he had sold \$200,000 worth of goods for cash. Remittances were coming in satisfactorily, and among all his customers not a single note had been renewed or protested. Several other merchants were visited, all of whom agreed that the present aspect of the situation was hopeful, and that there was a good prospect of a steady increase in every branch of the business.

## THE PLANO MANUFACTURERS.

Several of the prominent piano manufacturers were visited by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, and asked regarding the effect of the recent depression in Wall-st. upon their business. Messrs. Chickering & Son said that there had been but little change since the beginning of the panic. The only perceptible influence had been on the retail trade, and that was very trifling, while the wholesale business was undiminished. With a few exceptions, they have had no difficulty in collecting, and do not anticipate any trouble in that direction. They did not fear that the crisis would affect the mercantile world for any considerable time. They had discharged no hands, and were working full time. They had declined to sell at a discount, and did not intend to. Mr. Steinway stated that the greatest difficulty was in making collections, and bringing money to New York when collected from the remote sections of the country. In the Eastern States, and south as far as Washington, this is not experienced, but in the extreme West and South. The rush of trade usual at this time of the year has fallen off somewhat except in their export business, which is as brisk as ever, they having shipped ten pianos to Russia by yesterday's steamer. He does not fear any lasting detriment to business unless matters should take a much worse turn than has at present indicated.

Messrs. Decker Bros. had not discharged any of their force or slackened work in the least. At the beginning of the crash their stock was low because of large sales during the past six months, so that they have had enough to do to supply customers since. Western drafts have not been honored as usual, and in one instance a draft had to be sent to Washington three times. Then, too, a few notes have not been paid promptly, and have had to be taken up. The firm has paid its hands promptly. Less instruments by five or six were shipped during the first half of this month than usual in the same period of time. Mr. Decker was not prepared to say what would be the result if the panic continues, but he felt confident of good business this Fall and an easy money market soon.

## A HEALTHY FOREIGN TRADE.

THE DEPRESSION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT AN END—LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN, TOBACCO, AND PROVISIONS TO EUROPE—COTTON COMING FORWARD—VIEWS OF BANKERS AND OFFICES OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The depression in foreign exchange transactions, growing out of the distrust occasioned by the late financial difficulties and the trouble in negotiating all sorts of securities, has now for the most part worn off. Bankers and shippers report that fluctuations in exchange still continue, but the importers are now buying bills of exchange much more freely than a few days ago, and the rates are more favorable to exporters. Grain is coming forward in heavy amounts, and is shipped daily. The effect of the depression on the exchange of the sale of exchange has been lightening. There is still delay in the movement of the cotton crop, but it is expected that this will be speedily overcome. On account of the fluctuations in exchange and the delay in the reestablishment of full confidence in business relations, bankers still charge rates for the negotiation of exchange as pro or con exporters, but it is claimed they are necessary to secure the negotiators against loss. On the whole the outlook is sufficiently encouraging.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday asked some of the principal bankers who do business in foreign exchange, to what the transactions in exchange, and in all cases received hopeful replies. At the office of J. D. Sherman & Co. it was informed that transfers in exchange were going on briskly, and that the recent depression had nearly disappeared. Exporters are selling bills of exchange with freedom, and importers are buying readily. A very good business in exchange was in progress yesterday. The rates are still somewhat unfavorable to exporters, as there are repeated fluctuations, and the difference between merchants' and brokers' bills is still considerably larger than before the panic. Bankers are obliged to keep their offers down to low rates in order to protect themselves from loss on account of these fluctuations, and on this account are making more money in exchange than before; but the state of affairs still grows better for shippers, and the difference between brokers' and merchants' bills is lessening. Grain is coming forward without check. The block in cotton is the main difficulty now in exports. The firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. is daily sending telegraphic dispatches and letters to the Southern States, stating their readiness to have large consignments of cotton forwarded to the account of their connections in Liverpool. Liverpool houses are willing to receive large consignments, provided they are secured by a good margin. Taking everything into account, the prospects of the immediate future is encouraging.

The representative of the foreign exchange business of Brown Bros. No. 52 Wall-st., informed the reporter that the revival of business in foreign exchange is growing better daily. Commercial bills, yesterday, were at 1 1/2 per cent. Exporters are now able to work off their bills of exchange on pretty favorable terms, though brokers keep their margins large by reason of the fluctuations. The movement in cotton is at present light. A few cotton bills have, however, been bought yesterday by the house. Grain bills are taken up in large quantities. The grain shipment so far forward admirably, and, on the whole, both importers and exporters are not without reason for congratulation on the state of the market. Confidence is returning, and there seems no cause for alarm at present.

The Hon. W. E. Dodge of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. said that the improvement in the facilities for negotiating foreign exchange which succeeded the difficulties caused by the late crisis had been rapid and in the main satisfactory. Business in exchange had been very brisk last yesterday and to-day, when there appeared a little dullness among importers. Possibly the partial revival of alarm in the money market on Tuesday had something to do with this; but the fact that a great amount of exchange had been shipped abroad within a few days, so that importers owed very much less in England than before, was to be taken into account. But the increase of facilities gives matters a hopeful aspect. Exporters are able to sell bills of exchange easily, and importers take them with confidence. The day of serious embarrassment in foreign exchange appears to be over.

From other trustworthy sources repeated confirmations of these words of encouragement were obtained, so that it may be fairly concluded that the machinery of our foreign trade is now moving with tolerable smoothness.

**A LARGE EXPORT TRADE.**  
A number of ocean steamship companies were visited yesterday, and inquiries made relative to the extent of foreign shipments which had been increasing since the first of October. All asserted that as far as exports were concerned, freight was never better, although imports were light. The former consist chiefly of grain, cotton, tobacco, and provisions, and the latter of iron and fine goods of foreign manufacture. The case as stated by the representatives of the Anchor Line, and was confirmed by others of the most important companies.

Mr. Baldwin, agent of the State Line Steamship Company, said that, since the first of October, they had had applications to receive more freight for export than they could carry, consisting chiefly of grain and flour. There had, however, been a noticeable falling off in imports, especially in iron, which is a desirable return freight, by way of ballast. For the eastward voyage, grain is used for ballast.

A representative of the National line said that their freight business in exports was never better and our

sisted of cotton, tobacco, grain, and provisions, including bacon, pork, and lard, and they had been unable to take all the business offered. Their imports, however, had been light for some time. This was the case, he declared, with all the companies. The Italy, which sailed today, he said, will have an enormous cargo, consisting of the above-named products.

Similar statements were made by agents of other companies, and, in their opinion, this increase in their export freight business, simply showed that the late financial crisis had had no material effect on the export of products which claimed a foreign market at this season of the year.

## SAVINGS BANKS UNSHAKEN.

BUSINESS FLOWING BACK INTO ITS ORDINARY CHANNELS—PAYMENTS MADE TO DEPOSITORS IN ALL CASES OF NECESSITY—WITHDRAWALS MADE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

"Business with us is easy," said President Brown of the Bowers Savings Bank yesterday, when he was called upon by a TRIBUNE reporter—easy as it has ever been. He further said that they had recently received the payment of all demands, and requiring the local notice of the proposed draft seemed unnecessary to the depositor. Only a few of these notices were now given, on an average one or two daily. Taken together, notices had been received covering about \$200,000; if the bank had settled all these bank accounts at the time the respective notices were given, it would not have proved much more than the usual day's business. More money was being paid out than during the month previous to the panic, no doubt partly occasioned by the investments in real estate. He said the number of small drafts—of \$5, \$10, and \$20—was unusually large, which would seem to indicate that a large number of the laboring class were out of employment. Deposits, as was usually the case during the month of October, had been small. Deposits made after the 1st did not draw interest until the following January. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there was a very marked decrease, but taken altogether, everything connected with the banking business seemed most satisfactory at present. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Brown spoke of the statement made through the press to the effect that the savings banks were hoarding greenbacks—were accumulating in their vaults an unusually large amount of bills. "This," he said, "is far from the Bowers Bank is concerned, in any way. On the Monday of the 1st, I drew \$500,000 from the Sub-Treasury, and the same day paid out \$200,000. Anticipating a similar run on Tuesday, I that day drew another \$300,000 from the Sub-Treasury, but the course then taken prevented a run and this latter sum was left intact. I have now in the vaults \$500,000 in greenbacks, against a liability of \$7,000,000, and with notices covering \$200,000, maturing within a few days. This amount is not as large by at least one-third as the cash kept in the bank during the months of July and August last." When questioned as to the probable effect on the business of the enforcement of the law requiring notices, he said it did not appear hurtful to him. The depositors must in time acknowledge that they alone were benefited by such a course. Especially was this the case at the Bowers Savings Bank, which was in reality a charitable institution, and if the depositors could find more profitable investment for their savings, then its only aim was accomplished. There were no sinecures in the institution, none of the officers drew salaries except those actually engaged in the business of the bank. As to deposits, it would cause no disappointment if not another dollar was received.

Secretary T. S. Armour reported a similar encouraging condition of affairs at the Union Deposit Savings Bank. At present they were paying sums of \$500 upon demand, and even larger amounts when satisfied that they were required for legitimate business purposes. Notices covering about \$57,000 had been received, and scarcely a day passed without many withdrawals were made. The drafts were mostly in small amounts. The receipts of the month were in excess of the payments, and considering the circumstances, compared very favorably with the business of last year for the same month. The difference amounting to about \$60,000. At present, business was not quite so heavy as ordinarily. During the three days' run about \$15,000 had been paid out—the largest amount in one day being \$12,000. This was not equal to the usual payments for January and July, when dividends were declared. At these times as high as \$100,000 or \$200,000 was distributed in a single day, or those who had helped to cause the run upon the bank, the majority were of the poorest and most illiterate of their customers—it was safe to say seven out of ten could neither read nor write.

At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the Controller said that they held notices of the withdrawal of deposits amounting to \$200,000, and in amounts varying from \$50 to \$2,000. He believed that little of this would be called for. Few notices were now coming in, only one or two a day. The receipts during the month were about one-third less than those of the corresponding month last year. The drafts were somewhat in excess of the money was drawn for more profitable investment, and not from any fear as to the security of the deposits. They still required the notice from those having no actual and immediate requirement for their money, but were paying all demands necessary for business purposes.

At the Greenwich Savings Bank they have not extended any notice from their depositors, meeting all demands promptly. Secretary Boyce stated that they were still paying out a large amount of money than usual, but, as it seemed, chiefly to meet actual needs and needs. Few if any accounts were being closed, and no evidences of any run were to be seen. The bank was making a rather unusual drain upon the deposits he believed was occasioned partly by the large number of men out of employment at present, partly by the tightness of the money market, and partly by the investment of considerable sums in real estate. The drafts of this month were much larger than for the same period last year. He thought that the savings banks that had enforced the law requiring notice from depositors would in the end suffer from it, and that those that had continued in the payment of all demands would be correspondingly benefited.

Controller Craig, at the Bank for Savings of the City of New York, said: "The money is still coming in and going out. We are still paying out considerable more than our average previous to the panic, but among those drawing their deposits there are no evidences of fear as to their security. People seem to be very generally investing in gold securities, and in real estate, and being unable to draw their deposits from other banks, are necessarily compelled to take what they leave with us. Many are idle, and must have money to meet the actual requirements of life. Some of our country depositors have just heard that there has been some trouble in New York, and are coming in to look after their deposits. Some take them, but more leave them. Very few accounts are being closed, indeed a very fair percentage of money drawn during the excitement has been returned. To be brief, business is in a most satisfactory condition."

The secretary of the East River Savings Bank stated that the receipts for the week ending last Wednesday were \$10,000 in excess of the amount for the corresponding week last year. The payments were somewhat heavier, and had been all along.

Visits to numerous other savings banks—the German Merchants' Clerks', Freedmen's, Manhattan, Mechanics' and Traders', and Citizens'—substantiated the above remarks. With all business has resumed its ordinary channel, and the future appears most promising.

## THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON FRATERNITY.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—The closing entertainment of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, at Able's Opera House, last evening, was attended by a very large audience of the students and faculty of Lafayette College and ladies and gentlemen of Easton. Whitehall Reed of New-York, of the Kappa Chapter, presided, and made the opening address. He alluded to this as the largest of the college fraternities, and paid a tribute to the many distinguished living members, and to those who had preceded them in the same noble and useful career. He closed with the declaration of the desire of every member to work only in accord with and in subordination to the college faculty, or to disband whenever the professors required it. He then introduced the Hon. Wm. McVeagh, who delivered an oration on Life in Constantine. Dr. Bynberg Porter of New York read a paper on "The Egyptian Mystery." The banquet which followed was a most agreeable conclusion to this most important Convention in the history of the Fraternity.

## TWENTY INDIANS KILLED IN BATTLE.

YANKTON, Indian Territory, Oct. 17.—The fight between the Bruie Sioux and Ponca Indians, Oct. 15, resulted, according to the latest reports, in the killing of 20 warriors.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

BAZAINE'S FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—WHY THERE WAS NO SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT AFTER THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 17, 1873.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed at noon to-day.

The President of the Court, the Duke d'Annam, continued his interrogation of the accused. He asked why only two dispatches, one on the 15th of September and the other on the 21st of October, were sent by the Marshal to the Government of National Defense. Bazaine replied that he had received none of that Government's communications.

In answer to other questions, he stated that in sending Gen. Bourbaki to the Empress he sent him to the one who, in his view, was the only representative of the Government. He had received no official information of the general elections.

The President said the Marshal's intention of reaching Thionville did not agree with his theory that after the surrender of Sedan a sortie from Metz was impossible, and he put the question whether or not the Marshal had agreed with the Prussians to cease offensive movements from the time of Bourbaki's departure.

Bazaine replied by pointing to the subsequent engagements in September and October.

The President asked: "Why was there no serious engagement for the purpose of supporting the negotiations of the Government of National Defense?" Bazaine replied: "Our sick and wounded prevented; such a course would have used up the army, while the enemy were all the time being reinforced."

The Marshal said that his offer on the 26th of September to Gen. Stickle to capitulate was a ruse. In regard to the convention which he subsequently concluded with the Germans, he said: "My position was unprecedented. I was in a certain sense my own government. The duties of a military chief, when a legal government exists are strictly defined. I by no means admit that to be the case in presence of an insurrectionary government. There was then no government; there was nothing."

The President exclaimed: "What! France then no longer existed?" [Sensation.]

Bazaine, in explanation of a previous answer, said in using the words "to obtain neutrality for the army" he meant to obtain an armistice for the purpose of establishing a regular Government. He protested against an assertion made by the President of the Court that his (Bazaine's) phrase, "the army would maintain order inside the city," was an illusion to civil war. He declared that his proposals were misunderstood. He never at any time treated Regnier's mission seriously. The President said: "All the steps taken at this period, overtures to and communications with the Germans were most serious, when thinking of the admirable army which you might have led to the last extremity. I hope you weighed well all the results of the proposed convention."

Bazaine reiterated that his motives were misunderstood and his proposals misrepresented.

The sitting was here temporarily suspended, amid the utmost excitement.

On the resumption of proceedings, the prisoner, being further interrogated, stated that the commanders of corps were aware of the Regnier affair, although it was not mentioned in the council of war held on the 16th of October. He considered, however, that secrecy in his negotiations with the Germans was his duty.

The President remarked: "I am compelled to ask you whether all your acts and thoughts were for your country and the army?"

Bazaine replied: "They were; I always acted honestly, according to the dictates of my conscience."

Being asked the object of Gen. Boyer's journey to England about the 19th of October, the accused said he hoped the Empress would obtain the conclusion of a convention, especially if she could be induced to come to Metz.

The President reminded the accused of his military oath, and asked him whether he observed the regulations forbidding capitulation in the open field.

Bazaine pleaded as justification the existence of an insurrectionary Government.

The President asked, "Does the Imperial Constitution, to which you considered it your duty to remain faithful, authorize negotiating and treating with the enemy as you did?"

The Marshal replied that it did not. He maintained that the capitulation was compulsory. He had resisted to the last, not having even a morsel of bread left.

At this point the sitting was adjourned. The court-room was crowded, and there were frequent scenes of excitement. The accused was embarrassed in manner, and often hesitated in making his replies to the searching interrogatories of the court.

## PARTY POLITICS IN FRANCE.

REPORTED DISPOSITION OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORED TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18—S. A. M. The Times's Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "From exact information it appears that the monarchial parties have come to an absolute agreement. Chambord has made concessions which are satisfactory to the Liberal monarchists, and the following will be submitted at the opening of the Assembly: 'The proclamation of a hereditary constitutional monarchy, the King promising liberty of conscience and equality before the law as the right of all.' The monarchists are confident of a majority in the Assembly. It is said that 416 deputies are pledged to support the restoration of royalty."

## THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

DEPARTURE FROM MADRID OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 17, 1873.

Gen. Jovellar, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, left Santander for Havana, yesterday. The Government squadron is yet at Gibraltar.

## THE DISORDERS IN MEXICO.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. ZEPEDA—APPREHENSIONS OF BUSINESS MEN AT SALTILLO.

MATAMOROS, Oct. 17.—Gen. Zepeda, the deposed Governor of the State of Coahuila, has left Saltillo for Monclova, where the Congress of the State which recognized Dr. Salas as Governor is in session. His engagement to the partisans of Dr. Salas, near Monclova, in which Zepeda is said to have been defeated, and retired toward Piedras Navas, on the Rio Grande, while another account says that the action was not decisive, and that both parties are near Monclova.

Many of the principal houses in Saltillo closed on receipt of the news that actual fighting had begun, fearing a pronunciamento against Zepeda's friends, who still occupy that city.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The whaler Ravenscraig, which rescued the

Polaris people, has arrived at Dundee.

The 216,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday is to be shipped to America.

The River Neva has risen ten feet beyond its usual height, causing great damage at St. Petersburg and the country through which it passes.

The Emperor William of Germany arrived at Vienna yesterday, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people. The exhibition closes on the 20th of next month.

Ardevik Castle, formerly the residence of the Duke of Abercorn, has been destroyed by fire.

Many works of art, including numerous etchings by Landseer, were saved.

The Department of State at Washington has received intelligence of the blockade by a competent British force of the Gold Coast of Africa, from Cape Coast Castle, in latitude 5° 40' north, longitude 1° 14' west, to the river Assinie, in latitude 5° 0' north, longitude 1° 32' west. It is said the blockade went into effect the first of the month.

## RAILWAY INTERESTS.

AN IOWA RAILROAD SOLD—A UNION PACIFIC MAN-DAMUS SUIT.

DES MOINES, Oct. 17.—The Des Moines Valley Railroad was sold today under a foreclosure of mortgage. The southern half, from this city to Keokuk, was sold to J. Augustus Johnson, New-York, for \$1,125,000, including a portion of the rolling stock. The northern half of the road, from this city to Fort Dodge, was sold to C. H. Perry of Keokuk for \$475,000, including a portion of the rolling stock. It is rumored that the purchase is in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

The mandamus suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company was called in the United States Circuit Court this morning, and the issue was raised as to whether the suit was properly brought before the Court under the statutes of Iowa. The Court took the question under advisement until to-morrow. The suit involves the question of the eastern terminus of that road.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—General Manager C. W. Mead of the Northern Pacific Railroad was in this city yesterday, and stated that it is proposed by the management to operate the road as far as Jamestown this winter, as the road is supplied with snow fences to that point. If the winter is not a severe one the trains will be run to Bismarck. Jamestown is about 100 miles west of Fargo. Work on the road is to be begun and prosecuted with vigor in the Spring. Gen. Cass has been appointed as Commissioner, to examine and report the condition of the road. A. C. Sanders of Cincinnati, Gen. W. Steele of Minneapolis, Ohio, and Gen. W. A. Leach of Hastings, who will start from St. Paul this morning in a special car, and with Mr. Mead will go over the road.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

The Bischoffheim tour of inspection of the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and other Western roads, has been completed, the capitalists having returned to this city. Mr. Cassel, Bischoffheim's agent, expressed himself highly pleased with his tour of observation.

In the Superior Court at Boston in the cases against the Eastern Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiffs, by the swinging bar at one of the crossings having struck a train, the jury found yesterday for the plaintiffs, and gave damages to Alfred Tyrell, \$500; John Tyrell, \$1,000; and Wm. J. Hart, \$200.

Abram S. Hewitt, receiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, discovered upon taking control of the road that the "dead-head" travel on it amounted to between 30 and 40 per cent of the passenger traffic. He abolished the system and cut off certain unprofitable contracts. It is understood that the amount of money which he has thus saved is equal to several hundred thousand dollars per annum, one estimate being \$1,200,000. The road and the New-York Midland Railroad, and the latter Company now controls its own as an independent or local line. The Oswego Midland Railroad forms the connecting link or main line from Oswego and Buffalo to this city.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN—LOSS, \$150,000.

About 6 o'clock last evening the ash and blind factory and planing-mill of Messrs. Keyson & Newton in Union-st., near Nevins, South Brooklyn, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The building was a three-story brick structure, and contained a large quantity of rough and dressed lumber, as well as material in process of manufacture and finished stock. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insured for \$60,000 in the Phoenix, Etna, Lancaster (Penn.) Fire Association, Lancashire of Manchester, England, and others. At least 200 men are thrown out of employment by this conflagration. Half a dozen dwelling-houses adjacent to the mill were either totally or partly burned, the damage amounting to about \$50,000. Three alarms were sounded before the flames were finally subdued.

## FIRES IN NEVADA.

In June last the town of Hamilton, Nevada, was nearly destroyed by fire. A man named Ochs was arrested for setting fire to his own store, tried for arson, and yesterday found guilty.

The store of J. N. Lowenstein, No. 581 Madison-st., New-York, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$10,000. The store No. 587 Thompson-lane, was also destroyed. Loss \$10,000. Isaac Landman has been arrested as the incendiary.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

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